

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1965 Geasey, S.O.
Two Small Rock-Shelters in Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland Archeology 1(2):30-38.

Research Firm/Institution:

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
P.O. Box 1331
Huntingtown, MD 20639

Library ID No: MDARC1-2

Sites examined:

18FR2 18FR3

Project Details:

Phase I

Project Justification:

The sites were the subject of data recovery during the spring of 1951 in order to investigate the basic nature of the sites.

Phase II

Project Objectives:

-Conduct excavations to determine if intact features and artifact deposits are present.

Phase III



MAC Accession: Geasey Collection

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR2.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR3.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1975 Geasey, S.O.
The Log Cabin Rock Shelter (Site 18FR27). Maryland Archeology 11(2):6-12.

Research Firm/Institution:

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
P.O. Box 1331
Huntingtown, MD 20639

Library ID No: MDARC11-2

Sites examined:

18FR27

Project Details:

Phase I

Project Justification:

The site was the subject of test excavations in 1959 and data recovery during the years 1973-1974 in order to investigate the basic nature of the site.

Phase II



Phase III



MAC Accession: Geasey Collection

Project Objectives:

-Conduct test excavations and data recovery to determine if intact features and artifact deposits are present.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR27.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1971 Geasey, S.O.
The Stevens Rock-Shelter (Site 18FR101). Maryland Archeology 7(2):23-28.

Research Firm/Institution:

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
P.O. Box 1331
Huntingtown, MD 20639

Library ID No: MDARC7-2

Sites examined:

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The site was the subject of test excavations during April of 1971 in order to investigate the basic nature of the site.	-Conduct limited test excavations to determine if intact features and artifact deposits are present.
Phase III		

MAC Accession: Geasey Collection

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR101.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1977 Peck, D.W. and T. Bastian
Test Excavations at the Devilbiss Site, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland Archeology 13(2):1-10.

Research Firm/Institution:

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
P.O. Box 1331
Huntingtown, MD 20639

Library ID No: MDARC13-2

Sites examined:

18FR38

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The site was the subject of test excavations during June of 1976 in order to investigate the basic nature of the site.	-Examine private collections from the site to determine aspects of chronology.
Phase III		-Conduct limited test excavations to determine in intact features and artifact deposits are present.

MAC Accession: 1976.024

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR38.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1979 Peck, D.W.
Archeological Resources Assessment of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland: Phases I and II.
Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust, Frederick & Carroll Co. Planning Commissions

Research Firm/Institution:

Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401

Library ID No: 00005981 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 28B

Sites examined:

18FR2 18FR3 18FR17 18FR27 18FR38 18FR101 18FR221

NRHP Listed: ☒

Others

Project Details:

Phase I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This work was conducted in order to develop a typology of ceramics and projectile points for the Monocacy region. The typology was devised from examination of the major archeological collections from the study area, coupled with Phase I survey (mostly surface collection) and some Phase II testing.	-Obtain access to enough representative pottery and point types throughout the region, to create a broad typology and chronology of the Monocacy.
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 1978.017, 1980.019

Research Potential:

Site 18FR2 is a small rockshelter with Archaic and Woodland occupations evident. Diagnostic artifacts were recovered and at least 1 intact features (a cache of bifaces) was encountered. It appears that the vast majority of the site has been excavated to several centimeters below the depth at which cultural material was recovered. Thus, the site's research potential appears to be exhausted.

Site 18FR3 is a very small Late Woodland rockshelter. Diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but no intact features were encountered. The entire site was excavated, well below the depth at which artifacts were recovered. Thus, the site's research potential has been exhausted.

See above for remaining research questions at 18FR17.

Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland occupations are present at Site 18FR27, as well as a possible Middle Archaic deposit. The presence of a great quantity of rhyolite debitage indicates that the site served as a chipping station and sometime campsite. However, the lack of substantial faunal refuse and features for all periods, and the lack of pottery for the Woodland period, would seem to indicate that occupations were sporadic and short-lived. The fact that the shelter is exposed to the west, likely discouraged more permanent habitation at the site. Barring the mechanical removal of rockfall in the northern portions of the site (which may preserve intact deposits beneath them), the site's research potential has probably been exhausted.

See below for remaining research questions at site 18FR38.

The lack of undisturbed deposits and intact features severely limits the research potential of 18FR101. However, there is some possibility that less disturbed deposits are preserved beneath the rockfall in the western half of the rockshelter. Heavy machinery would likely be required to examine said deposits.

With no intact features and few artifacts (particularly diagnostics), Site 18FR221 is of limited research value.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on other cover sheets. Peck's extensive survey provides details for numerous archeological sites and CRM projects.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1979 Steponaitis, L.C.
A Study of the Lithic Assemblage from the Nolands Ferry Site (18FR17), Frederick County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust

Library ID No: 00005984 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 29

Research Firm/Institution:

SUNY Binghamton - Dept. of Anthropology
P.O. Box 6000
Binghamton, NY 13902-6000

Sites examined:

18FR17

NRHP Listed: ☒

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: Analysis of the lithic assemblage collected from 18FR17 during Peck's Monocacy Valley Survey could provide detailed information concerning the activities that took place prehistorically at the site.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Provide a description and analysis of the collection of lithic materials from 18FR17 collected in the late 1970s.

MAC Accession: 1978.017

Research Potential:

See above for remaining research questions at 18FR17.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1982 Kavanagh, M.
Archeological Resources of the Monocacy River Region.
Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust, Frederick & Carroll Co. Planning Commissions

Library ID No: 00005983 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 28D

Research Firm/Institution:

Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401

Sites examined:

18FR28 18FR38 18FR68 Others

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	An intensive regional survey was undertaken within the Monocacy River Valley in an effort to generate an expanded base of site data, develop a predictive model for site location and function, and reveal a summary of the cultural chronology of human occupation in the valley.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Interview local collectors and informants and field check all reported sites.
-Survey selected sampling units in an effort to locate additional sites in a systematic way.
-Perform archeological testing at several select sites.

MAC Accession: 1980.019

Research Potential:

Site 18FR28 is unusual in the Monocacy valley because of its size, concentration of material, and its early and repeated use by prehistoric populations. Although the site has been extensively disturbed, it still has potential to provide important data on the interface between upland and lowlands, and on the aboriginal use of rhyolite.

Little work has been reported/published regarding site 18FR38. The one report that does exist describes a plow disturbed site, but one with intact features that extend into the subsoil. Diagnostic artifacts were also recovered from the surface and plow-disturbed soils. It appears that the site is a likely candidate for at least some further research. However, the Monocacy Valley Survey of the late 1970s was unable to locate the site and so, the current status of the archeological deposits is in question.

Little can be discerned regarding Site 18FR68's precise nature. Currently the site is classified as a multi-component lithic scatter. The presence of artifacts in a buried strata (37-43 cm below surface) may be indicative of an intact cultural horizon. Additional testing at the site could help clear this up and reveal more about the use of the site in prehistory.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on other cover sheets. Peck and Kavanagh's extensive survey provides details for numerous archeological sites and CRM projects.

REPORT INFORMATION:

Research Firm/Institution:

2006 Goodwin, R.C., C.A. Child, C. Heidenrich, & J. Coffey (addendum by N.S. Workman & C.A. Child - 2007)
Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed New Design Raw Water Intake/McKinney Effluent Outfall Project, Including Archeological Excavations within the Noland's Ferry Site (18FR17) & the C&O Canal National Historical Park, Frederick County, MD.
Submitted to Whitman, Requardt and Associates
Library ID No: 97002665 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 211

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18FR17 18FR839
NRHP Eligible: ☒
NRHP Listed: ☒

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project was undertaken to mitigate effects of the proposed New Design Raw Water Intake/McKinney Effluent Outfall Project. The project is part of a larger undertaking to supply Frederick County, MD both with an adequate supply of potable water and with discharge capabilities. The project will include the construction and installation of two 42" pipelines and an electrical duct bank.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Conduct a thorough archeological and historical survey of the proposed project corridor, to identify all potentially significant historical and archeological sites in the area of potential effect.
-Make preliminary assessments of the significance of any identified properties.
-Conduct excavations within two previously identified sites; the C&O Canal NHP and 18FR17 to determine if deposits related to the sites extend into the project corridor and if they are culturally or historically significant.

Research Potential:

Site 18FR17 is a historically significant archeological site for the information it contains regarding prehistory and early historic Native American culture. The site boundary has never been defined archeologically, though the extent of the site has been extrapolated based upon topographical features. Review of the deposits encountered suggests that while historic and modern disturbance have occurred within the site, the potential exists for intact cultural deposits. The presence of cultural material in the intact B horizon suggests that intact features extending into this stratum may have survived recent plowing at the site. Such features were frequently encountered during work in the late 1970s (the project with the greatest areal scope). As much of the site still remains unexamined, the potential ability of the site to answer significant research questions is exceptional, especially given the multi-component nature of the site and presence of diagnostic artifacts as early as Paleoindian times.